

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.....MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1847.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1847.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Norton, of Episcopal Church.

Mr. BALLARD, from Committee on Public Buildings, reported a joint resolution directing the keeper of Public Buildings to examine the roof of State House, and plating of Senate Chamber and Hall of H. R., and report what repairs are necessary; passed.

Mr. HARDIN, from Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill from H. R., to change the time of holding Spring term of Jessamine Circuit Court—amended on motion of Mr. HELM, changing time of holding County Court of Hardin, and passed.

Also, a bill to amend the act concerning the town of Albany, in Clinton county; passed.

Mr. WALKER, from Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill authorizing the County Court of Christian county, to sell the jail in Hopkinsville; passed.

Also, a bill to add a part of the county of Hopkins to the county of Caldwell; passed.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, from Committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill, authorizing the Board of Internal Improvement, to compromise and settle with Simpson Stout; passed.

Mr. RICE, from select committee, reported a bill to amend the act incorporating the Lawrence County Coal Mining Company; passed.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills: Mr. PATTERSON, a bill to amend the charter of the Paducah Marine Railway; referred.

Mr. HELM, a bill to establish at Paducah, a Public Warehouse for the Inspection of Tobacco; referred to select committee.

Mr. EVANS offered a resolution directing Committee on Judiciary to inquire into expediency of repealing the act abolishing the Summer terms of the Circuit Courts in this State; passed.

Orders of the Day.

A Bill, from H. R., to change the names of Joseph, Mary, Caroline, Charles, and Elizabeth Brown, to Joseph &c., Brown; passed.

A joint resolution from H. R. instructing Joint Committee on Banks to visit and examine the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington.

Mr. HARRIS, had never seen any advantage from the visits of these committees and was therefore opposed to them; all the information desired, could be obtained by the committees without leaving the Capital, and subjecting the State to the unnecessary expense incurred in travelling from point to point.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, thought, that so far as regarded the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, and the school for the Blind at Louisville, a personal examination was indispensable, and while the committee was engaged on this business, they might investigate the condition of the Banks. Mr. S. made some highly appropriate remarks upon the importance of these benevolent institutions, and the necessity of cherishing them.

Mr. KEY—the Committee on Banks feel no particular interest in this matter, but thought that the Legislature derived benefit from the information gathered by this committee. The great object of the committee's investigation is to ascertain how the loans are distributed throughout the community, and this can only be accomplished by a personal examination. The existence of this committee, and the knowledge on the part of the officers of the Bank that their acts will be subjected to a rigid examination by the committee, operates as a check upon them, and insures a more faithful discharge of their duties.

Mr. EVANS offered a resolution, instructing the committee to conduct their investigation by written inquiries, instead of a personal visit.

Mr. BUTLER preferred the personal visitation of the committee. Adopt the plan of standing written inquiries, and you will soon have standing answers. The apprehension of these visits operates as a salutary error held over those who have the direction of the Banks. They do not know when the examination will commence, or when it will end, and hence, they are compelled to guard themselves at every point. This annual examination, in this manner, is necessary to secure the proper management of the Banks, as well as to maintain the public confidence in those institutions. The plan of written inquiries will not answer the purpose.

Mr. JAMES thought that the examination conducted by this committee had heretofore been of advantage when the Banks were in a state of suspension, but it could not now be of so much importance. He was a member of the committee, at the time alluded to. The committee then proposed written inquiries to the officers, and received their response under oath—asked them how much gold and silver they had on hand, officers replied, and the committee reported their reply, without counting the gold and silver, which was snugly packed in kegs and boxes, and stowed away in the vault. No good can be attained by a personal examination, which cannot be secured by written inquiries.

On motion of Mr. JAMES, the resolution was referred to a Select Committee.

The Speaker laid before the Senate, a communication from the Governor, nominating George Hauser, as Sheriff of Pendleton county; approved.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. WATERMAN.

The Journal was read by the Clerk.

Mr. D. W. POOR, member elect from Logan county, appeared and having taken the oath of office, took his seat.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Wade, Brown, Reed, W. S. Botts, Clark, Foley and Desha.

The Committee on Enrollments reported the enrollment of sundry bills.

Reports from Standing Committees.

The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee reported upon the petition of citizens of South Frankfort, asking a discharge from further consideration; granted. The petition was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Also, on a bill to authorize the taking of depositions of the officers of the Lunatic Asylum; bill passed.

Also, on the petition of Richard Darnell, a bill for his benefit; passed.

Also, on the petition of Charles H. Smith, a bill for his benefit; passed.

Also, on petition, a bill for the benefit of Artimesia Jones, and James Jones; passed.

Also, on the petition of citizens of Graves county, a bill allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Graves and Muhlenburg counties; passed.

Also, on the petition of Charles Hays, a bill for his benefit; passed.

Also, on the petition of Robert A. Wright, a bill for his benefit. The bill allowed the petitioner, who resides near the Tennessee line, to bring a slave which he had purchased in that State, into Kentucky.

Mr. McHENRY opposed the bill because of its repugnance to the act of 1833.

Mr. MANSFIELD explained the circumstances of the case. He urged the passage of the bill because he believed this a meritorious case. The question was further discussed by Messrs. Proctor, Hobbs, Salter, Crockett, and Towles. The question being on the third reading of the bill, the vote stood—Yeas 82—Nays 16. The bill then passed.

Also, on the petition of William Long and Elizabeth Long, a bill for their benefit; passed.

Also, on the petition of John S. Page and others, a bill for their benefit; passed.

Of Religion—against the petition of Elvira Chapman.

Some discussion arose upon this report, which was participated in by Messrs. Marshall and A. G. Botts, and on motion of Mr. MARSHALL it was recommitted to the Committee on Religion, with instructions to hear testimony upon the case, and report again.

Also, on the petition of Fletcher Sullivan; a bill for divorce.

The matter was discussed by Messrs. A. G. Botts, McHenry, Crockett, Armstrong and Mayhall.

Mr. CROCKETT, stated the circumstances of the case. The petitioner was an aged gentleman. He had been married, and after living happily with his wife for a time, she abandoned him without assigning any cause whatever for the act, and although the petitioner had repeatedly solicited her to return, she still refused. At last they had consented to submit the matter to the church to which they both belonged. The church decided that he should pay to his wife \$1000. He had obeyed the sentence of the church. He was an aged and wealthy gentleman; he did not wish to marry again; the fires of youth had long since died within him; but it was a question of property only. The lady had married him for the money; she had pocketed the thousand dollars and now held on for another portion of the estate. He hoped the petition would be granted, and the property suffered to descend to the children of the petitioner, the proper heirs.

The yeas and nays being called on the second reading, the vote stood—Yeas 42—Nays 55. So the bill was rejected.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of sundry bills and resolutions. A resolution from the Senate, authorizing certain repairs in the State House, was passed.

Orders of the Day.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the House took up the resolutions reported from the Senate, instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives of Kentucky in Congress, to exert themselves to procure an increase of pay to the soldiers in Mexico. The amendment of the Senate was concurred in.

A bill from the Senate, authorizing the erection of a dam across the South Fork of Rough creek, and declaring it navigable; passed.

A bill from the Senate for the benefit of Beverly Megary; passed.

A bill from the Senate, incorporating the Breckinridge College; passed.

A bill from the Senate, incorporating the Mount Alba Female Collegiate Institute in Breckinridge county; passed.

A bill from the Senate for the benefit of William Barnes, Sen., and the widow and heirs of Richard Barnes; passed.

A bill from the Senate, changing the venue of Valentine W. Peyton; passed.

A bill from the Senate for the benefit of Henry D. Wilkison; passed.

A bill from the Senate for the benefit of Jane Berryman; passed.

A bill from the Senate to change the venue in a prosecution against Alexander Frazier; passed.

A bill from the Senate to change the venue in a prosecution against Hiram Harris.

Mr. SMITH believed that it was not necessary to change the venue in this case. He must enter his protest against it. There was no undue excitement in the county which would render it impossible to give an impartial trial.

Mr. ALEXANDER was present at the former trial of this case. He believed an excitement did prevail, and that it was impossible to grant an impartial trial, at least the indications which occurred to him impressed him with that belief.

Mr. SMITH replied and reiterated his former opinion. He believed a change of venue would not promote the ends of justice.

Mr. MAYHALL explained the circumstances of the case, and advocated the bill.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Williams, Wortham, and Devereux. The bill passed.

A bill from the Senate for the benefit of Reuben Poland and Martha S. Poland, passed.

The House then adjourned.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.—From the New Orleans papers of the 25th, we glean the following interesting items from Mexico:

Gen. Wool has received orders from Gen. Taylor to take up his winter quarters at Parras, and had seized two thousand barrels of flour and several thousand bushels of wheat, and other government stores. Parras is one hundred and fifteen miles directly west of Saltillo, and the position being farthest in advance, the first and second regiments of Indiana volunteers had been ordered from Camargo to reinforce Gen. Wool. This would swell his command to about four thousand five hundred men. Gen. Worth, at Saltillo, was also to be reinforced by four companies of Kentucky cavalry, ordered to Monterey, which would bring his command up to about seventeen hundred men.

Gen. Patterson had received a private letter informing him of a rumor that Santa Anna was advancing upon Saltillo from San Luis Potosi, but Capt. Yeatman attaches no credit to the rumor, as he travelled from Parras and Saltillo to Matamoros as rapidly as possible, and when he left those places, he heard nothing whatever of it. The Generals in command at both points have cavalry parties scouting in the direction of San Luis Potosi, and the scouts of Gen. Wool are at least seventy-five miles from his camp, so that he would be likely to be apprised of any movement of Santa Anna as early as possible.

Gen. Taylor left Monterey on the 15th, with an escort of cavalry, for Victoria. Gen. Twiggs and Col. P. F. Smith, with their respective commands, were at Victoria, and previous to the departure of Gen. Taylor from Monterey, Gen. Quitman with his brigade had left for that point. Gen. Taylor, in a conversation with Captain Yeatman, expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to march upon San Luis Potosi from the northern extremity of his lines until the rainy season sets in in June next. The report that Santa Anna had cut off the water tanks between him and the American posts is not true, but the country is almost destitute of water unless during the rainy season, and in one part of the road there is even in that season, a distance of ninety miles to be marched without the possibility of finding any.

Six American teamsters were killed recently at Ramos, a rancho of Canales, by a detachment of his rancheros.

Gen. Butler was in command at Monterey, with about two thousand men; Col. McKee, with six companies of the Kentucky regiment at Ceralvo; Capt. Willis, with two companies of the same regiment at Meir; and Gen. Marshall at Camargo, with about nine hundred men.

Colonel McClung was fast recovering from his wounds.

A gentleman who arrived last night from Tampico, and left there on the 16th, states that a body of Mexican cavalry, estimated at about seven thousand, had appeared in the vicinity of that place, and coming within range of the artillery, were fired upon and driven off. The garrison there had been reinforced by the Alabama regiment of volunteers and the second regiment of artillery, and Gen. Patterson was to have marched from Matamoros, on the 23d, with Col. Thomas's regiment of Tennessee cavalry, for that point. Gen. Shields was in command at Tampico, but would be superseded by Gen. Patterson, when he arrived.

Great exertions have been making by Mexican officers to raise men in the small towns along the Rio Grande, and with some success.

Capt. Stone, with a detachment of seventy men, lately captured a party of two hundred Mexicans in a Rancho about thirty-seven miles up the San Juan, together with Capt. Cantova, by whom they had been recruited, and he and the men were taken as prisoners to Camargo. Fifty stand of arms, ammunition, etc., were taken at the same time. On the evening of the 16th, a Mexican was taken by the guards at Camargo attempting to enter the powder magazine, with a design, it is supposed, of blowing it up.

The troops under Gen. Wool, Capt. Yeatman also informs us, are in the very highest state of discipline, and regard their commander with respect and affection. Parras, he says, is a most delightful place. It is situated about seven miles west of the great San Luis Potosi road, and he terms it the vineyard of Mexico. The climate is unexceptionable, and the soil fertile; the grape is cultivated there, and the wine extracted from it is delicious.

President Polk, in virtue of the distinguished services of his grandfather during the Revolutionary War, and in virtue of the heroic spirit displayed by himself in resenting the indignity which Mr. Wise put upon him in the Capitol, feels himself authorized to denounce a portion of his countrymen as traitors; and his mouth-piece of the Union, in virtue of the Toryism of his father during the Revolution, as well as of his orphanship, repeats the contemptible calumny every day, and endeavors to fasten it upon the Whigs. Not a Polk [of the English stamp] or a Ritchie was ever heard of fighting for his country, while, of the leaders of the Whig party, Mr. CLAY has a son, Mr. WEBSTER a son, and Mr. CRITTENDEN two sons, actually in the field encountering the perils of service and fighting the battles of the country. But Mr. Polk has such a despicable opinion of the intelligence and morals of his own followers, that he imagines he can make them believe and charge that CLAY, WEBSTER, CRITTENDEN and the WHIGS are Traitors, and that he is the bravest hero in the land.

Cincinnati Atlas.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—The following message from the President of the United States was opened and read, viz:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

In order to prosecute the war against Mexico with vigor and success, it is necessary that authority should be promptly given by Congress to increase the regular army, and to remedy existing defects in its organization. With this view, your favorable attention is invited to the annual report of the Secretary of War, which accompanied my message on the 8th instant, in which he recommends that ten additional regiments of regular troops shall be raised to serve during the war.

Of the additional regiments of volunteers which have been called for from several of the States, some have been promptly raised; but this has not been the case in regard to all. The existing law requiring that they should be organized by the independent action of the State Governments, has, in some instances, occasioned considerable delay; and it is yet uncertain when the troops required can be ready for service in the field.

It is our settled policy to maintain in time of peace as small a regular army as the exigencies of the public service will permit. In a state of war, notwithstanding the great advantage with which our volunteer citizen soldiers can be brought into the field, this small regular army must be increased in its numbers in order to render the whole force more efficient.

Additional officers as well as men, then become indispensable. Under the circumstances of our service a peculiar propriety exists for increasing the officers, especially in the higher grades. The number of such officers who, from age and other causes, are rendered incapable of active service in the field, has seriously impaired the efficiency of the army.

From the report of the Secretary of War, it appears that about two thirds of the whole number of regimental field officers are either permanently disabled or are necessarily detached from their commands on other duties. The long enjoyment of peace has prevented us from experiencing much embarrassment from this cause; but now in a state of war, conducted in a foreign country, it has produced serious injury to the public service.

An efficient organization of the army, composed of regulars and volunteers, whilst prosecuting the war in Mexico, it is believed, would require the appointment of a general officer to take command of all our military forces in the field.

Upon the conclusion of the war, the services of such an officer would no longer be necessary, and should be dispensed with upon the reduction of the army to a peace establishment.

I recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of such a general officer to serve during the war.

It is respectfully recommended that early action should be had by Congress upon the suggestions submitted for their consideration, as necessary to insure active and efficient service in prosecuting the war, before the present favorable season for military operations in the enemy's country shall have passed away.

Washington December 29, 1846.

The reading having been concluded—

Mr. Haralson moved that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and printed; which motion was agreed to.

The New York Journal of Commerce, although a thorough free trade and Locofoco paper, is utterly opposed to the Sub-Treasury law, and has published many effective articles against it. In the last Saturday evening's edition, we find the subjoined notice of how the thing worked on the first morning of its worthless existence:

"The specie clause took effect this morning. No coin but that which is legal was received, and consequently the Spanish change, which has been so very lively and useful for a long time, was repudiated again. The post-office was soon exhausted of American coin, and became unable to take twelve cents from half a dollar. How they got out of the difficulty, if at all, we have not learned, and we have some fear that this matter may kill the whole system. Most of our cents are manufactured at private foundries, and none of them have any sovereignty in them. How then can 42 cents be made out according to law?"

HOW TO SPELL CAT.—Sometime during the last war with Great Britain, the Regiment of Infantry was stationed near Boston. Old Doctor M— (peace to his ashes) was surgeon to the Regiment. The Doctor was an old gentleman of very precise and formal manners, who stood a great deal upon his dignity of department, and was, in his own estimation, one of the literati of the Army. Nevertheless he was fond of a joke—provided it was not perpetrated at his own expense.

It is well known, in the "old school," that at the commencement of the war, a number of citizens were appointed officers in the army, who were more noted for their civility than for the correctness of their orthography. The Doctor took little pains to conceal his contempt for the "new set."

One day, at mess, after the decenter had performed sundry perambulations of the table, Capt. S—, a brave and accomplished officer, and a great wag, remarked to the Doctor—who had been somewhat severe in his remarks on the literary deficiencies of some of the new officers:—

"Doctor M—, are you acquainted with Captain G—?"

"Yes, I know him well," replied the Doctor; "he's one of the new set—but what of him?"

"Nothing in particular," replied Captain S—, "I have just received a letter from him, and I will wager you a dozen of old Port that you cannot guess in six guesses how he spells 'Cat.'"

"Done," said the Doctor, "it is a wager."

"Well, commence guessing," said S—.

"K-a-double t."

"No."

"K-a-t-e."

"No—try again."

"K-a-t-e."

"No—you have missed it again."

"Well, then," resumed the Doctor, "C-a-double t."

"No," said S—, "that's not the way—try again—its your last guess."

"C-a-t."

"No," said S—, "that's not the way—you have lost your wager."

"Well," said the Doctor, with much petulance of manner, "how the Devil does he spell it?"

"Why, he spells it C-a-t," replied S—, with the utmost gravity.

Amid the roar of the mess, and almost choking with rage, the Doctor sprang to his feet, exclaiming—

"Captain S—, I am too old a man to be trifled with in this manner."—N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

BETTY'S STRIKE.—A few weeks ago, a wealthy family in Philadelphia, having hired a cook who had been highly recommended to them, she was ordered one day to prepare among other things, a "hash" for dinner. The hash came and was charming—all eagerly partaking of it until the dish was scraped out. So popular after this did the hash of the new cook become, that it was nothing but hash every day. At last the poor cook, bringing in a large dish of it, the perspiration pouring down her face, which was as red as a coal of fire, she set it down, and turning to her mistress and drawing herself up, said—

"Madam I strikes!"

"Strikes! why, what is the matter, Betty?"

"Cause, ma'am, I can't give you hash every day and forever—me jaws is all broke down, and me teeth is all wore out chawing it up for ye's!"

FRANKFORT CEMETERY.

At a meeting of the Board of the Trustees of the Frankfort Cemetery Company, it is ordered, that the Ordinance which requires the gates to be closed on Sunday, be suspended during the session of the Legislature; and that Members of the Legislature and all strangers, be respectfully invited to visit the Grounds at any time they may desire. MASON BROWN, Ch. F. C. C. Attest—J. C. HENDON, Secretary.

In consequence of the indisposition of a little daughter, I am compelled to return home, without finishing my report. I will thank all persons holding reports of Common Schools, to leave them at the 2d Auditor's Office. R. T. DILLARD, Jan. 6, 1847. Sup. Pub. Instruction.

Single copies of both the DAILY and WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, neatly enveloped in strong wrappers, can be had at this office, the former at 3 cents, and the latter at 5 cents per copy.

C. HARRINGTON. P. McCREIGHT. Harrington & McCreight, Fourth street, between Walnut and Pine, Cincinnati. MANUFACTURERS OF TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES.

FRENCH, American and Italian Landscapes; Vignettes and Arabesques, of every variety; Gothic Ruins; Roman Arches; French Floral Patterns, &c. A general assortment of the above Fashionable Articles constantly on hand, and related to order, to fit Windows of any size. F. SIGN, BANNER AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, executed in the best manner. January 1, 1847.

John W. Applegate, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CINCINNATI, OHIO, NOTARY PUBLIC, and Commissioner to take Depositions, the Acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, &c., for the following States: Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri. Office North East Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. January 8, 1847.

Dissolution. The partnership between Jas. W. Martin and Geo. L. Nuckolls, in the Wool Manufacturing Business, heretofore carried on under the name and style of J. W. Martin & Co., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The business is still continued by JAMES W. MARTIN. The Books are in the hands of Geo. L. Nuckolls, for settlement, to whom application will be made, or to Mr. Martin. Midway, Jan. 1, 1847—J. W. Martin. GEO. L. NUCKOLLS.

I. O. O. F. PHOENIX LODGE, No. 28, I. O. O. F. under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Kentucky, hold their regular meetings every Tuesday Evening, at their new hall, corner of Main and Ann Streets, immediately opposite the Weisiger House, at 6 o'clock. Transient brethren are invited to visit us. LEWIS SNYDER, S. G. H. GILBERT, Secretary. Jan. 7, 1847.

ENTERTAINMENT. HASSETT HOUSE, BROADWAY STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. IS now open for the reception of visitors, day and night. All the delicacies of the present and approaching season, furnished at the shortest notice. Custom solicited, and every attention paid to the guests of the house. January 7, 1847—6-14t.

No Cure No Pay!!! DR. JAMES C. GRIFFIN—PARIS, KY. CONTINUES to treat "Fistula in Ano," on new and improved principles, without resort to Surgical operation, the patient being at liberty to consult any reputable Physician as to the soundness of cure. Residence at Esq. TALEBUTTS HOTEL. Paris, January 4, 1847.

NEW PAPER WAREHOUSE. THE subscribers would most respectfully inform the public that they have just opened in this city, a large and extensive PAPER WAREHOUSE, where they intend to keep on hand at all times a full and complete assortment of all kinds of printing paper, book paper of a superior quality, fine letter and cap paper, school books, blank books, printing ink, printers' cards, together with a general assortment of articles used by Paper Manufacturers. Our very extensive establishment having recently been enlarged and improved, we will now be able to compete with any establishment in the west. We trust our increased facilities, strict attention to business, and promptness, will secure for us a share of public patronage. We are agents for Knight's Patent Cylinder Machines, and will constantly keep on hand, pulp plates, rag-cutters, and all kinds of machinery made by them. All kinds of paper made to order at the shortest notice. The highest cash price paid for rags. E. & S. STEEDMAN, No. 50, Main Street, between 3d and 4th, Next door to the Bank of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky. October 13, 1846—731-tf

Louisville Advertisements.

A CARD.

ARIS THROCKMORTON BEGS to acquaint his friends that he is again lessee of the BALT HOUSE in Louisville, where he hopes to see all his old friends, assuring them and the public, that no effort shall be spared to make all comfortable who favor him with their patronage. Louisville, Jan. 7, 1847—144 Sm

NOCK, RAWSON & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri Manufactured Tobacco; Also—GROCERIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, &c. Main Street, opposite the Bank of Louisville. Louisville, January 7, 1847.

A Card to the Ladies. (FROM LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.) RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Frankfort, and vicinity, that she will open this day, (8th inst.), at the WEISIGER HOUSE, Room No. 11, a handsome assortment of Bonnets, Caps, Head Dresses, Feathers and Flowers; Also, Rich Embroidered Robes, Capes, Chimerezzes, and Handkerchiefs. Besides a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES, all of which will be sold very low. Ladies in want of any of the above articles, will please call and examine them, and they cannot fail to be pleased. January 8, 1847—7-5t

Piatt & Bucklin, WHOLESALE COMMISSION BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE. (Opposite A. Gentry & Co's Auction Rooms.) South side of Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE now in Store, received by recent arrivals, a large and well selected Stock of Seasonable Goods, and they are constantly receiving additional supplies from Manufacturers East, on consignment, which enables them to offer their goods at all times, at lowest market rates for cash. 10 cases Men's Coarse Boots, (some extra size); 10 cases Boy's and Youth's Boots; 10 cases Men's and Children's Boots; 15 cases Men's Rip Water Proof Boots; 25 cases Men's Coarse Brogans; 50 cases Kip and Calf do; Women's Boots, &c.,—just received. Louisville, Dec. 29, 1846—742-2tw&d

Miles & Williams, LOUISVILLE CHAIR MANUFACTORY, No. 103, East Side Fourth Street, first door above Market Street. STEAMBOATS AND HOTELS furnished on the most reasonable terms, and old Chairs painted, repaired, &c. January 1, 1847

Stewart & Owen, Wholesale Dealers in Rectified Whiskey, Foreign and Domestic Liquors, HIDES, LEATHER AND TANNERS OIL; AND COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, LOUISVILLE, KY. January 1, 1847

McLean & Bacon, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 419, Main Street, Louisville, KY. January 1, 1847

W. H. Meriwether, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN, AND MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF STOVES, GRATES, CASTINGS, TEA KETTLES, SADD IRONS, AND TINWARE, North Side of Main Street, between 2d and 3d Cross Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. January 1, 1847</

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY.....JANUARY 11, 1847.

The Hon. GARRET DAVIS, will accept our thanks for public documents sent us.

RUMOR.—The Washington correspondent of the United States Gazette says, "you should not be very much astonished should you learn, in the course of a few weeks, that the administration have determined to order our army to fall back, and take position on the east side of the Rio Grande, instead of attempting to reach and dictate a peace in the halls of the Montezumas."

The Hon. JAMES COOPER, (Whig) was, on the 5th inst., elected Speaker of the Pennsylvania Legislature, by a majority of 18. The Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS, (Whig) was elected Speaker of the Senate.

JOHN W. JONES, Esq., was unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia, on the 31st ult., vice Wm. O. Goode, Esq., resigned.

ADJUTANT TODD received a letter from LIEUTENANT MONROE, of Capt. Chambers' company, 2d Regiment Ky. Volunteers, from which we are permitted to make the following extract. The letter is dated, CERALVO, MEXICO, Dec. 12, 1846: "We have just received undoubted assurances from Headquarters, through Col. Clay, who has just arrived from Monterey, that we go to Saltillo. We look for marching orders in a few days. We will form a part of the advance guard of the army, and will stand in a position to afford us, in all probability, an opportunity of again showing the aforesaid 'white feather,' the same spoken of by that gallant Baltimorean.—To such declarations we do not plead, but after our trial, we leave the world to give a verdict. The position to which we will be ordered will place us under the command of Gen. Worth, and in order to look the more genteel, and be more comfortable, the whole regiment has made requisition for a complete uniform. Gen. Worth, is already at Saltillo, with 1200 men, and does not look from his position as exempt from danger. Col. McKee and Lieut. Col. Clay are in good health.

The "Boys" instead of looking puny and haggard, as when you left, are now men of decided "human beauty and polite exhibitions."

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MR. DAVIS AND MR. BAYLY.—In the House of Representatives, on the 4th of January, Mr. Bayly rose and asked to make a personal explanation. Through the interposition of mutual friends, said Mr. B., all correspondence between Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, and himself, had been withdrawn. He now felt it his duty to go into an explanation of the cause which had led to the difficulty. The circumstances, already known, were here detailed. He had not intended to charge the gentleman from Kentucky with favoring the interests of Mexico. His remarks had been intended to have a general application, and not to include Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis here, by consent of the House, stated that he had supposed the gentleman from Virginia had intended to include him, but had he known what he now knew, he should not have intimated that he (Mr. Bayly) had made false representations. Mr. Bayly, in conclusion, then said, that it was under the impression that in making the remark, he (Mr. Davis) had intended to charge him with making false representations, that he had said "it was a lie." He therefore withdrew the remark. And here, as I predicted from the first, the affair has terminated. The mutual friends referred to by Mr. Bayly, are Mr. Archer, of the Senate, and Mr. Tinsley, formerly Chaplain of the House.

The long looked for and much talked of message of President Polk, in reference to the appointment of a Lieut. General, has come at last. It will be found in another column; and although he does not recommend the appointment of a Lieut. General by that name, yet he recommends the appointment of a general officer, which is the same thing, with a different name.

MR. MARCY AND THE SUB-TREASURY.—This gentleman is in trouble again. He has been guilty, it is stated, of divers and sundry violations of the Sub-Treasury law, the penalty for which, is confinement in the Penitentiary! This is a nice piece of business truly, for a member of the cabinet of an American President. The Washington correspondent of the North American says:

It is stated, with much confidence, that Mr. Marcy is in no pleasant predicament, facts having come to light which convict him of a violation of the Sub-Treasury law. It appears that he, recently, called upon Mr. Walker for a million and a half of dollars, which he designed to use in New Orleans. The Secretary informed him that he was not prepared to supply such an amount at that point, but could at New York, where the bulk of his resources was on deposit. There being no alternative, Mr. Marcy accepted the proposition, and undertook the arrangement of getting the funds to New Orleans himself. Upon application at the banks, he ascertained it would cost between \$3,000 and \$4,000 to transfer the specie and to fulfil the law. Instead, however, of executing his trust, as in duty bound, he negotiated the transfer by drafts on New Orleans, redeemable in the currency of the banks there.

TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO.—In order to justify the occupancy by the American Army of that portion of territory lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, the President in his message, declares that our title to that territory is perfect—was made so by the act of annexation. The President in the same message, with a view to glorify the achievements of his administration, announces the conquest of New Mexico by Gen. Kearney, and advises Congress that the country so conquered has been organized under a temporary government as a part of the territory of the United States.

Our readers will bear it in mind, that the territory which Gen. Kearney is here said to have conquered, and to have organized under a Territorial Government, lies on the east side of the Rio Grande, and is included within the boundary of the State of Texas, as declared in the act of the 19th December,

1836—which boundary was declared to run from the mouth of the Rio Grande, "up the principal stream of that river to its source, thence due north to the 42d degree north latitude." Now, it is very evident, that if the assumption be true, that our title to the Rio Grande was made perfect by the act of annexation, it is equally clear, that Gen. KEARNEY has outraged the territorial rights of Texas, in attempting to form a new Territorial Government at Santa Fe, within the acknowledged limits of the State of Texas. If the act of annexation gave us title to the Rio Grande, it gave us title to Santa Fe; for Santa Fe, is, beyond all question, within the boundary claimed by the act of the Texan Congress, upon which Mr. Polk bases our claim to the territory up to the Rio Grande. But, it is denied at Washington, that Gen. Kearney had any authority to establish a Territorial Government within the territory he might conquer.

In the letter of instruction from Mr. Secretary Marcy, to General Kearney, we find the following: "You will establish temporary civil governments therein—abolishing all arbitrary restrictions that may exist, so far as it may be done with safety. In performing this duty, it would be wise and prudent to continue in their employment all such of the existing officers as are known to be friendly to the United States, and will take the oath of allegiance to them. The duties at the custom-houses ought at once to be reduced to such a rate as may be barely sufficient to maintain the necessary officers without yielding any revenue to the government. You may assure the people of those provinces that it is the wish and design of the United States to provide for them a free government with the least possible delay, similar to that which exists in our territories.—They will then be called on to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own representatives to the territorial legislature. It is foreseen that, what relates to the civil government, will be a difficult and unpleasant part of your duty, and much must necessarily be left to your own discretion."

If this does not give Gen. Kearney the power to establish a Territorial Government, it very clearly confers the power to establish a temporary civil government, and contemplates the establishment of a "free government with the least possible delay, similar to that which exists in our territories." By what authority we may hear ask, does the President promise the establishment of a Territorial Government, in which the people "will be called on to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own representatives to the Territorial Legislature," within the boundary of an independent State of this confederacy, without the consent or approbation of that State? Certainly the President does not claim the right to dismember the States of the Union at pleasure, and take possession of a segment and transform it at once into a Territory. Yet such seems to have been the "design" of the President in this case. The truth is, the disingenuous and shallow policy of the President, has involved him in perplexities, contradictions and inconsistencies, from which he will find it very difficult to extricate himself. In an attempt to prove title to the Rio Grande, he has proven too much, for if the march of Gen. Taylor to the Rio Grande, was but an occupancy of the territory rightfully belonging to Texas, the conquest of Santa Fe, by Gen. Kearney, and the formation of a new government there, was a lawless and unjustifiable act. The public press in Texas, all concur in this view of the subject. The Austin (Texas) Democrat, says—

"If Santa Fe is a province taken by force of arms from Mexico, so was the country between the Nueces and Rio Grande; and the very moment Gen. Taylor set foot on the western bank of the former stream, he committed an aggression upon a foreign soil, and hostilely invaded a country with which his Government was at peace. If Laredo was ours, so was Santa Fe; if Santa Fe was not, neither was Laredo.

"Should the General Government persist in the high-handed tyrannical course it has commenced, the ground work, the main prop upon which the rectitude and justice of the war with Mexico can be defended, will be swept away. The Government will be estopped from pleading them; but Texas will not. This State contends and will ever contend, that the Territory included within the boundaries as laid down and defined in the law of 1836, rightfully belongs to her, and to her alone, and any attempt to establish a territorial or any other government within those limits is an infringement of her rights as a sovereign State. It is a violation of the compact of annexation, because it is a lawless, unjust, and forcible seizure of our public domain, which is secured to the State for the benefit of its creditors; because, in the event of a relinquishment of the right of soil by this State in favor of the Government of the United States, the latter would not then acquire a right to establish a Territorial or State Government upon the soil so ceded, unless by the express consent of the State; which has the sole right to form new States, as will be seen by reference to the joint resolution of annexation."

MIER, MEXICO, Dec. 9, 1846.

Dear Sir:—My attention was called to-day, to a paragraph in your paper of the 3d of last month, in which you say public opinion ascribes to me an article signed a Volunteer, written in the army, and published in the Yeoman. In relation to which, I take occasion to state, that I have never seen the article, know nothing of its contents or author; have not, since I have been in the army, written either a letter, paragraph or article for the Yeoman, or any other paper, or to the editor of any paper; and public opinion, ascribing to me the authorship of that or any other article for newspaper publication, without any cause for so doing, is as contemptible as you suppose the article to be. I have been sufficiently employed here, to attend to the duties of my station, without dealing in such matters. With Gen. TAYLOR I have no personal acquaintance; know nothing of him, except as an officer; and towards Lieut. Col. CLAY, I have none other than kind feelings and good wishes. You will therefore, I hope, do me the justice to correct the impression your paragraph may have made.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

W. T. WILLIS.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Joshua F. Green, Thomas S. Martin, Esq., to Miss Mary E. daughter of Capt. Hubbard Taylor, all of Paris, Ky.

DIED.

In camp, opposite Camargo, on Friday the 4th December, 1846, of chronic diarrhea, following typhoid fever, Wm. Newton, a private in Capt. Milam's Company of Volunteer Cavalry. The deceased was an excellent soldier, a young man of most respectable character, beloved by all who knew him, and died deeply lamented. He was buried by his companions with military honors, just before their departure for Monterey.



BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL!

LATEST FROM MEXICO!

We are indebted to the Louisville Journal and Evening Express for Extras, from which we clip the following items.

ARRIVAL OF THE VIRGINIA AND EMPRESORIO.

From the New Orleans Playmate.
Late from Tampico—Important from General Worth—Concentration of troops at Monterey—Saltillo threatened by Santa Anna.

The Steamer Virginia, Capt. Smith, arrived last evening from Tampico via Brazos Santiago, having left the Brazos on the 27th ult. The brig Empresario, Capt. Collins, which sailed from Tampico on the 26th, also arrived last night. By these vessels we have received letters from Mr. Lumsden, at Tampico, some of which we give below. They contain all the intelligence brought from Tampico, and clear up some points in the accounts previously received which appeared obscure.

We have conversed with a gentleman who came passenger in the Virginia from Brazos, and who is direct from Monterey. He has kindly furnished us with the following information, which is highly important, if there be no error in the accounts. They were fully credited at the Brazos, and are confirmed by Capt. Brower, of the schooner Robert Mills, who arrived last evening from that port.

An express from Gen. Worth, at Saltillo, arrived at Monterey on Wednesday, the 16th of December. It brought the news that General Worth had learned through his spies that Santa Anna was within three days' march of Saltillo, at the head of an army of twenty or thirty thousand men. The express bore a call upon Gen. Taylor for reinforcements. Gen. Taylor and his staff left Monterey on the 15th ult.—the day before the express arrived—for Victoria, to join his command, which was two days' march in advance of him.

Gen. Butler, in command at Monterey, immediately sent off despatches to Gen. Marshall, at Camargo, and to Gen. Patterson, at Matamoras, to send forward without delay all the troops they could spare from their commands.

Gen. Patterson had left Matamoras only the day before the news reached that place. It was at once forwarded him, and upon learning its purport our informant states that he immediately started on his return, with the view to proceed to Monterey. It was reported at Tampico on the 25th, as will be seen from the postscript, to Mr. Lumsden's last letter, that a portion of Gen. Patterson's command had entered Victoria, but it is not mentioned that the General himself had arrived, so that we cannot judge how far the news from the two sources may conflict.

The express reported at Matamoras that the road from Monterey to Camargo was lined with troops—regulars and volunteers—on their march to Monterey, having been previously ordered up. Our informant says there were four regiments upon the road. The route from Monterey is infested by predatory bands of *rancheros*, by which the travelling is rendered insecure. One train had been attacked a few days before our informant passed over the road, as had also several small parties, and some few men had been killed and wounded.

We need not say that this news possesses the highest interest. As we write we have only verbal reports in regard to it, but hope to receive this morning our correspondence from the army. There is no intrinsic improbability in the news of Santa Anna's movements, and if he possesses the energy and skill claimed for him, nothing appears more likely than that he should fall like a thunderbolt upon some point in our extended line and hope to crush us.

But we have every confidence in the vigilance of Gen. Worth, and his ability to hold the enemy in check until Gen. Wool and Gen. Taylor arrive to his support. We await further intelligence with the utmost interest.

A letter from Tampico, dated Dec. 25, 1846, says:

Private letters from the city of Mexico are in this city, stating that it is expected there will soon be a revolution there against the ministers, who the people say have proved themselves incompetent to manage the affairs of a nation in a proper manner. In fact, it is said that everything is confusion—no money, no credit, and plenty of dissatisfaction. The people here in Tampico—except those who formerly held office—look upon us as their deliverers, and not as their enemies. It is well known that the Governor of this State (Tamaulipas) is ready, on the first approach of the United States forces towards Victoria, its capital, to surrender, in the name of its Congress, the whole territory to us.

Fashionable Tailoring.

WILLIAM BRIDGES.

GRATEFUL for the patronage that has hitherto been extended to him, informs his friends and customers, that he is still prepared to make, cut and fit all kinds of gentlemen's wear, in the newest and most fashionable styles. He employs none but the best workmen, and is confident of pleasing all who may patronize him. His terms, too, are very moderate.

His establishment is in SWIGERT'S ROW, between the Streets of Barker & Stout, and J. S. Withrow & Co., where he will be pleased to see his friends.

January 1, 1847

Private Boarding House.

THE undersigned still continues to keep a BOARDING HOUSE in the large commodious new Brick House, adjoining the Court House. Having constructed four additional rooms, gives him some 10 rooms as good as there are in the town, which enables him to take some 12 or 15 Members of the Legislature, or others who may desire Private Boarding, by the day, week or year.

He pledges himself to keep as good a Table, &c., as the markets will afford. The Rooms are all new and well furnished, in addition to their favorable location in the business part of the town.

Frankfort, January 2, 1847

BENJAMIN LUCKETT.

THE SIXTH SESSION

Of Miss H. M. Brown's School,

Commenced on Monday, December the 21st, 1846.

tuition, in the common branches, including Reading Spelling, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c., per session of five months, \$12 00

Tuition in the higher branches, including Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Algebra, &c., 15 00

French or Latin, 2 00

No deductions made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. Payments quarterly.

Dec. 22, 1846—725-17

HARRY L. TODD, ROBERT H. CRITTENDEN.

TODD & CRITTENDEN,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, FRANKFORT, KY.

January 1, 1847

American Almanac for 1847.

THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for 1847.

Also, Kentucky Farmer's Almanac and Western Farmer's Almanac for 1847, by the single copy or dozen, for sale at

January 6, 1847

TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

Louisville Advertisements.

H. D. Newcomb & Brother, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Jan. 1, 1847

W. A. Moffett & Brother, WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wall Street, Louisville, Ky.

PARTICULAR attention will be given to the sale of Bagging, Rope, Jeans, Linsey, and the produce of the country generally. January 1, 1847

James H. Reynolds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, No. 45, Wall Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

GOODS SHIPPED to my care should be so marked. January 1, 1847

Jarvis & Trabue, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FRENCH, ENGLISH, ITALIAN & AMERICAN STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, Corner of Main and Third Streets, Louisville Ky. January 1, 1847

Groceries Cheap for Cash.

F. E. PUGH, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, No. 440, Main, between 5th and 6th Streets, one door above A. Gentry & Co. and S. K. K.

MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND FARMERS, who visit this market to get GROCERIES FOR CASH, I would solicit a call from such before they purchase elsewhere, as I flatter myself I can give better bargains and better satisfaction than they can find at any other establishment. My Stock of Groceries are generally fresh, and consist of the following assortment:

- 200 bags prime Rio Coffee;
- 20 " prime Java Coffee;
- 20 " prime Old Java Coffee;
- 50 hhds. fair and bright New Orleans Sugar;
- 50 barrels Plantation Molasses;
- 20 " best quality Sugar House Molasses;
- 50 half barrels do do do;
- 15 barrels Lost Suet, No. 1 & 2;
- 10 half chests fine Gunpowder Tea;
- 50 12 lb. boxes do do do;
- 100 6 lb. do do do;
- 100 2 lb. do do do;
- 60 boxes Summer mould Candles;
- 50 " Star Candles;
- 50 " Snow Soap;
- 27 " best city made Starch;
- 250 Reams best quality Wrapping Paper;
- 50 " fine quality Foolscap Paper;
- 60 boxes Muscadine's 12s. half pound and pound Lump Tobacco;
- 25 " of the best Virginia Oronoko Tobacco;
- 1600 pounds Bar Lead;
- 240 bags Shot, No. 1 to 7;
- 50 " Buck Shot;
- 100 boxes best fresh Raisins;
- 30 " best Candy, assortment in a box;
- 500 pounds Soft Almonds;
- 15,000 dozen Hope Factory Yarn;
- 10,000 " New York Yarn;
- 50 bales Cotton Batts;
- 60 dozen Painted Buckets;
- 10 " Varished Buckets;
- 10 nests Painted Tubs;
- 250 kegs Boston and Junete Nails;
- 40 barrels Carolina Tar;
- 100 barrels superfine Flour;
- 120 boxes fresh Western Reserve Cheese;
- 7 1/2 white, half and quarter bls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Mackerel;
- Also—Salad, Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Copra, Epsom Salts, Brandy, Whisky, Rum, Gin, Sweet Wine, Carpet Chain, Candle Wick, Blacking, Bed Cards, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash, by

January 1, 1847

F. E. PUGH.

Louisville Mammoth Clothing Depot.

REPRESENTATIVES ATTEND!!

If you want to purchase a good Suit of Clothes at a reduced price, call at the above. If you want to get a SUPERFINE CLOAK for \$8, or call at the above. In fact, if you want value received for your CLOTH or RAGS, call at

W. SAMUEL'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING DEPOT,

North East Corner of Market and Fourth Sts., Louisville, Ky.

January 1, 1847

ROBINSON, PETER & CARY.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 492, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

KEEP constantly on hand a Large Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, SPICES, GLASS, GLASSWARE, FINE CHINA, and SILVERWARE, which they offer to sell at low rates for Cash, or on the usual time to punctual men.

W. P. Ginseng, Feathers, Beeswax, Rags, Dried Fruit, Lard, Beans, Flax Seed, &c., taken at the highest market prices.

January 1, 1847

J. B. WILDER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ARE constantly in receipt of a large and well selected Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, TOBACCO, WINDOW GLASS, DYE-STUFFS, &c., which they pledge themselves to sell as low as any house in the Western Country, either for Cash, or on prompt dealers on the usual time.

N. B.—Beeswax, Ginseng, Feathers, Rags, Flax Seed, &c., taken in exchange for Goods, or in payment of debts

January 1, 1847

Old Established Saddlery Warehouse.

W. H. STOKES,

(Successor to J. and W. H. Stokes.)

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

No. 425, Main, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, Louisville.

I would inform the customers of the late firm and the public in general, that having purchased the interest of my brother in the above business, I will continue the same at the old established stand, and have made large additions to the former extensive stock. I have now in store, and shall continue to keep a superior assortment of all Goods embraced in the above branches of business.

Merchants and Manufacturers would find it to their interest to examine my stock before making their purchases, and all orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person.

January 1, 1847

G. W. TALBOT.

Talbot & Russell,

IMPORTERS OF CHINA, GLASS & QUEENWARE,

451, Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth, and 74, Fourth Street, between Main and Market.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

January 1, 1847

Pearl Street Confectionary and Fruit

AND TOY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 50, Pearl Street, above Main, Louisville, Ky.

DEALER IN FOREIGN FRUIT AND NUTS of all descriptions. Also, in Preserves, Jellies, all kinds of Pickles, Sardines, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, Catsups, Oysters, Children's Toys.

CANDIES AND CONFECTIONARIES in all their varieties, are manufactured at his establishment.

ALFRED BORIE,

Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, &c.

January 1, 1847

Mrs. N. Zanio,

CONFECTIONER,

West Side of Fourth, between Main and Market Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Candies and other Confectionaries, Cakes, Cordials, Preserves, &c., &c.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES supplied with Cakes, &c. at the shortest notice.

January 1, 1847

Main Street Fruit and Variety Store,

No. 409, three doors West of the Bank of Louisville, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE undersigned would take this method of informing his friends and the public that he has removed from his old and well known stand on Wall Street, to No. 409, Main Street, three doors West of the Bank of Louisville, where he will continue to keep as usual, a full supply of Green and Dried Fruits, Raisins, Apples, Peaches, Preserves, Cordials, Cakes, Wines, Syrups, Olives, Capers, &c., &c. And would respectfully request all who may visit the city to give him a call as his assortment shall be of the best quality, and as full as the season will admit.

January 1, 1847

JOHN FOXDA.

Jacob Keller,

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

January 1, 1847

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the FERRY at the Mouth of Benson, was dissolved on the 4th day of January, 1847. All persons indebted to us will come forward and settle; and those having claims against the firm will present them for payment.

ABRAHAM CHAMBERS.

THOMAS B. SCROGGIN.

THE undersigned will still conduct the Ferry at the Mouth of Benson, and also Brown's Old Ferry, below the Bridge, where every facility will be afforded to cross passengers safely and expeditiously.

January 4, 1847—744-31

ABRAHAM CHAMBERS.

Cincinnati Advertisements.

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

JOHN GEYER, (of the late firm of Ross & Geyer,) has constantly on hand and for sale at his old stand, No. 8, East Fourth Street, a general assortment of Cabinet Furniture, manufactured by himself, faithfully made, and of the most modern style, consisting of Sofas, Sideboards, Dressing Bureaus, Ottomans, Reclining Chairs, Sideboards, Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobes, Card and Centre Tables, Bedsteads, and every variety of Cabinet Furniture.

Frankfort Advertisements.

JOHN C. HERNDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
WILL practice law in all the Courts held in Frankfort—the Appellate, Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts—and will attend to the collection of debts in any part of the State. Office on St. Clair street, 2d door above the Court House. April 1, 1844—59-11

J. HARLAN & G. W. CRADDOCK,
WILL practice law in co-partnership in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and they will attend to business connected to them, in any of the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—59-11

LAW NOTICE.
GEO. ROBERTSON, of Lexington, and GEO. R. McKEE, of Frankfort, will practice law in co-partnership in the Court of Appeals. GEO. R. McKEE will attend to all business entrusted to him in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Shelby, Henry, Owen and Woodford; and having an unfinished business in Garrard, will regularly attend that Court. Office in Frankfort, Ky. March 5, 1844—59-11

O. G. CATES & T. N. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL practice law in co-partnership in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and they will attend to business connected to them, in any of the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—59-11

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business connected to him will be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the bridge, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—59-11

C. S. MOREHEAD & W. D. REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
WILL practice law in co-partnership in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. W. D. Reed will regularly practice in the Washington, Henry, and Owen Circuit Courts. Office West side St. Clair street, and at all times open during the business hours. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—59-11

BEN. MONROE,
HAS associated with him in the practice of Law, his son ASHLEY MONROE. They will practice in the several Courts held in Frankfort, and attend to collections in the adjoining counties. Special attention will be given to any business connected to their care. April 1, 1844—59-11

LAW NOTICE.
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN & THOS. L. CRITTENDEN, will practice law in partnership, in all the Courts held in Frankfort, viz: the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court and Circuit Court. May 27, 1845—65-11

ROBERT C. McKEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS resumed the practice, and will give his undivided attention to any business connected to him in any of the Courts held in Frankfort, and also in the Woodford and Anderson Circuit Courts. Office on St. Clair street, opposite Swigert's Row. May 20, 1845—65-11

LETCHER & TILFORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL attend jointly to business entrusted to them, in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on the West side of St. Clair street. Frankfort, April 1, 1846—70-11

DR. BEN. HENSLEY, JR.,
WILL practice medicine in Frankfort and the adjacent country. Office on the West side of St. Clair street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Wilson, and one door below Morehead & Reed's Law Office. Through the various charitable institutions of a large city, to one of which, (Philadelphia Hospital, Hockley), he was appointed a "Resident Surgeon." Dr. H. has a fund of practical information that, otherwise, would have required years with an ordinary practice. March 24, 1846—70-11

DOCTOR PHYTHAN,
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity. Residence at the Mansion House. Office in the room lately occupied by Dr. E. H. Watson, adjoining John Phillips' Hat-shop, where he may be found at all times, except when engaged in professional business. January 5, 1846.

DOCTORS PRICE & KEENE,
WILL give their undivided attention to the practice of Medicine, in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residence and office adjoining the Presbyterian Church. June 9, 1846—72-11

DOCTOR J. McFARLAND MILLS,
TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office at his residence, in rear of Capitol Square. Frankfort, April 28, 1846—72-11

MUNSELL & CO'S,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Opposite J. B. Hartzell's Hat Store, Main St.
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
WOULD respectfully solicit the attention of Physicians and the public generally, to their large and complete assortment of

Drugs,
Chemicals, Medicines,
Surgical and other Instruments,
Fancy articles, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps,
Cosmetics, Spices, Dye-Stuffs, Pure Wines, &c.
Cabinet Makers, Painters, and Glaziers, are especially invited to call and examine a splendid stock of
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Varnish, White Lead, Window Glass,
Glue, Shellac, Gold and Silver
Leaf Snails, Bronzes,
&c. &c. &c.

All the Patent Medicines, and every thing in the drug line, kept constantly on hand.
The purity and genuineness of every article warranted.
Prescriptions filled neatly, accurately, and with dispatch.
Medicines can be had at any hour of the night.
We wish to sell for cash. Our prices are very low; and we shall make it to the interest of purchasers to patronize us.
If we have on hand, and will always keep a large and complete assortment of the choicest imported Goods. They are warranted genuine Cuba Tobacco, as we receive them direct from Havana. Wholesale at Baltimore prices.
March 24, 1846—70-11

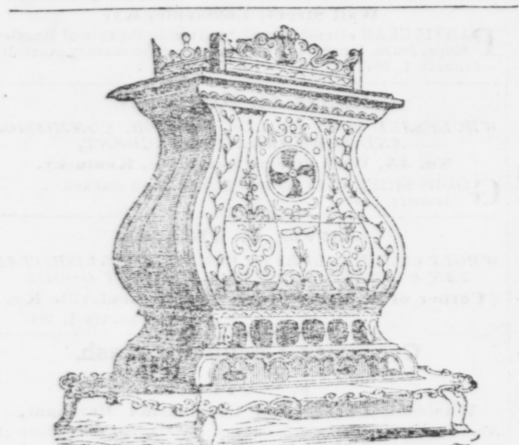
Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
W. P. LOOMIS,
HAVING just returned from New York and Philadelphia, is now offering for sale, a very handsome assortment of
Gold & Silver Patent Wires, Lap-lap and Common WATCHES;
Together with a very fine assortment of
JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Breast Pins, Finger Rings; Bracelets; Necklaces; Ear Rings; Medallions; Miniature Settings; Gold Guard Chains; Fob Chains; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Diamond Painted Pins; in Gold and Silver Cases; Gold Guard Keys; Gold and Silver Spectacles; with Perforated, plain and catenated Glasses; Silver Forks and Cups; Silver, Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Shaded Silk, Steel Beads, Purses; Mouths; Steel Clasp for Rings and Purses.
Together with a general assortment of Goods generally kept in Jewellery Stores, which will sell as low as in any other city in the West, and much lower than ever sold in this place before.
If STORE a few doors East of the Mansion House, Frankfort, Kentucky. November 17, 1846—72-11

STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE W. WALSTON,
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at his stand on Main street, immediately opposite James Burns' Grocery, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business.
AIR TIGHT STOVES, COOKING STOVES, WOOD AND COAL STOVES, of various sizes and patterns, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times.
Cutting done on the shortest notice.
If all kinds of COPPER and TIN WORK neatly made to order.
If COOKING STOVES sold at Louisville and Cincinnati prices for Cash. Frankfort, Ky. Oct. 20, 1846—72-11

100 KECS CONKING'S PURE WHITE LEAD, just received on consignment, and offered for sale. Pure at \$1.00—No. 1, at \$1.65
Oct. 10, 1846—70-11

Cincinnati Advertisements.

T. & C. NEAVE,
Nos. 83 and 85, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND DEALERS IN JUNIATA IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.
November 24, 1846. 700-w28jd



Goodhue & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN STOVES, GRATES, AND HOLLOW-WARE.
No. 14, Main St., East Side, 7th door above Front St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ALSO, Dealers in Tin Plate, Zinc, Black-Tin, Russia and American Steel-Iron, Wire, Bricks, Brass-Kettles, &c. PATENT PARAFFIN STOVES, of choice design, handsomely got up, for burning Coal and Wood—the latter, perfectly AIR TIGHT. January 1, 1847

CITY HOTEL.
D. TUTTLE & SONS
Beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they did, on Saturday, the 14th of November last, open this well known Hotel, on Fourth street, between Main and Walnut. The house has been newly fitted up, and is pleasantly located in the best business part of the city. It has, also, the advantage of two fronts, the main entrance on Fourth street, private entrance on Main, containing a large number of suits of rooms pleasantly situated for families; also, rooms for single gentlemen, well lighted and ventilated.

The proprietors trust, by strict attention to the wants of their patrons, to merit a share of public patronage, assuring all who may favor them with a visit, that nothing shall be wanting on their part, to make the City Hotel second to none in the city.
D. TUTTLE,
P. E. TUTTLE,
G. P. TUTTLE.
Cincinnati, Dec. 1, 1846—728-51w&d

Pekin Tea Store,
NOS 73 AND 77, FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.
Importers of fine Green and Black Teas.
This Company has been established in New York, for the purpose of importing

CHOICE FAMILY TEAS.
The Company would respectfully inform Country Merchants, and the public generally, that they have opened a branch of their establishment in Cincinnati, exclusively for the sale of their TEAS, which are of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. They have a large and general assortment of every variety of GREEN and BLACK TEAS, put up in a superior manner in Lead Wrappers to preserve their purity, in 1/4, and 1/2 pound packages, and 5 pound cartons. World find it to their advantage to give us a call before making their purchases, as these TEAS will be sold much lower than the same quality of TEA has ever been offered in this market.
G. S. YEABEY, AGENT, in Melrose Building, Corner of Walnut and 4th streets, Cincinnati.
N. B. All orders punctually filled at reduced prices.
December 1, 1846—728-51w&d

JOHN M. OREM & Co.
(BRANCH OF JOHN M. OREM & CO. BALTIMORE)
SUPERIOR CLOTHING STORE,
No. 145, Main Street, (a few doors below Fourth), CINCINNATI, OHIO.
WHERE may be found, a large assortment of the finest and most fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING; Also, Gentlemen's fancy wares, such as Scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, &c. Nov. 24, 1846—72-11w&d

Frankfort Advertisements.
In his System, the Education of the Entire Man, Moral, Intellectual and Physical, will receive due attention. The ANCIENT CLASSICS will be properly attended to; but the course of instruction in the MATHEMATICS and the NATURAL SCIENCES will be peculiarly thorough.
The following gentlemen compose the corps of Teachers in the Institute, and others will be added as may be required:
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Washing and Bedding, " " 10 00
For the French and German languages, extra, " 10 00
Books and Stationery, at usual prices.
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R. T. ALLEN, Esq., Principal.

Professor ALLEN has occupied the Chair of Mathematics in Morrison College, Transylvania University, during the last three years, and as he proposes leaving the University, with a view to the establishment of an Academy at Louisville, under his own control, he takes great pleasure in saying, that during his connection with the Faculty of Arts in Transylvania, he performed the duties of his Department, both as a teacher of instruction and government, with rare ability and success; and he is very glad to have a chance to recommend him to public confidence, as an able and indefatigable Teacher.
H. B. BASCOM, President Transylvania University.
Lexington, Oct. 27, 1845

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment,
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.
J. W. WINN, (late of Nashville, Tennessee,) respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Tailoring business at his late residence, and will be pleased to receive orders at his home on Main Street.
From his long experience as a Cutter, he can assure those who favor him with their business, that their garments shall fit well, and shall be made in a superior manner.
Frankfort, January 5, 1847

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
South side Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.
THE undersigned still continue to carry on the above business in all its various branches at their old and well known stand, and are prepared to receive orders at any hour of the day, with their patronage, with the cheapest and most fashionable styles of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.
Their stock of Goods were all purchased this fall by one of the firm, and they are of opinion that their Goods cannot be beat for taste, beauty, style, or fashion, by any other assortment of Goods in the town.
They solicit patronage, and will endeavor to merit it by strict attention to their business.
If we are also Agents for the sale of Mathews & Knowland's splendid System of Garment Cutting.
If Garments of every description in their line, cut to order, and with the least possible delay.
RICHARD GILLISPIE, NELSON HEFFNER.
October 20, 1846—72-11

BOOK BINDING,
IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES!
THE undersigned having purchased of Mr. A. C. KEENON his BOOK BINDERY, and made an arrangement with Mr. WALKER H. ROSSON to superintend and conduct the same, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to Mr. Keenon.
If CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS, ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.
If BLACK BOOKS, of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
If Orders left at the Bindery, over Harlan & Craddock's Law Office, or at the Common Pleas Court House, they will be thankfully received, and promptly executed.
A. G. HODGES.
Frankfort, Nov. 10, 1846—75-11

FOR SALE OR RENT.
A HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Ma thews, in Frankfort, on Main street, adjoining the Grocery Store of Mr. James Burns, and possession immediately to be given. For terms, apply to R. P. LITCHER, Esq., Oct. 27, 1846—72-11

Hardware.
5 DOZ. SPADES, 5 dozen Ames Shovels; Grubbing Axes; Hand Saws; Wood Saws; Collies' Axes; Hatchets; Screws; Butts; Hinges and Locks; Selves; Trace Chains; Augers; Coffee Mills; Iron Squares; Mason's Trowels; Drawing Knives; Straw Knives; Brail Sythes; Strap Hinges and Sads Iron; just received and for sale by
TODD & CRITTENDEN.
January 7, 1847

Dissolution.
THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm will present them to J. W. Winn, who is alone authorized to close the business.
J. W. WINN continues at his old stand.
January 4, 1847 JNO. W. WINN, THOS. J. WINN.

General Advertisements.
MADISON COACH & HARNESS MANUFACTORY.
All the way from London, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, also some rich silk Laces, Crumens and Scarlet and Purple; also silk Tassels and Cloths, with all other Materials suitable to build any work to order that may be wanted. I ask in return for the patronage of each is marked by a prompt attention to all orders, and spare no pains to please.
If Ready cash will buy bargains in second hand Carriages and Buggies; also all kinds of New Carriages and Harness.
Madison, Jan. 6, 1847
If Lexington Observer and Reporter copy, and charge advertisement.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.
REPLICATION OF
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.
The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately after their appearance in Great Britain, in the best and most perfect manner, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals. BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.
The wide spread fame of these splendid Periodicals, renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignified, candid and forcible manner not often found in works of a party character.
They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whigs, Tories, and Radicals—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster" Radical. The "Foreign Quarterly" is purely literary, being devoted principally to criticisms on foreign Continental Works.
The prices of the Re-printers are less than one-third of those of the foreign originals, and are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the American over the English reader.

TERMS.
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Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to an address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.
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N. B.—The postage on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late law about one-third the former rates, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.
If in all the principal Cities and Towns throughout the United States, which is a great advantage, the Re-printers will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
112 Fulton St., New York.
June 9, 1846—713-11

NOTICE.
THE firm of GREENUP & REDDING, Grocers, Frankfort, Ky., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having claims against the firm, or are indebted thereto, are respectfully solicited to call and settle immediately. Either of the subscribers are authorized to settle the business of the firm.
WM. H. GREENUP,
JOHN P. REDDING.
Nov. 25, 1846—729-11

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.
A PERMANENT ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, was opened by the subscriber, at his residence, five miles South of Frankfort, Kentucky, hitherto known as the Miles Springs, on the first Monday in April, 1846.
The property was purchased by the undersigned solely on account of its admirable adaptation, in every respect, for Academic purposes; being entirely apart from all the contaminations of Town Life; the locality being airy and healthy; the Mineral Waters Salubrious; the Buildings Elegant, Extensive and Commodious.
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June 9, 1846—713-11

NOTICE.
THE firm of GREENUP & REDDING, Grocers, Frankfort, Ky., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having claims against the firm, or are indebted thereto, are respectfully solicited to call and settle immediately. Either of the subscribers are authorized to settle the business of the firm.
WM. H. GREENUP,
JOHN P. REDDING.
Nov. 25, 1846—729-11

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.
A PERMANENT ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, was opened by the subscriber, at his residence, five miles South of Frankfort, Kentucky, hitherto known as the Miles Springs, on the first Monday in April, 1846.
The property was purchased by the undersigned solely on account of its admirable adaptation, in every respect, for Academic purposes; being entirely apart from all the contaminations of Town Life; the locality being airy and healthy; the Mineral Waters Salubrious; the Buildings Elegant, Extensive and Commodious.
In his System, the Education of the Entire Man, Moral, Intellectual and Physical, will receive due attention. The ANCIENT CLASSICS will be properly attended to; but the course of instruction in the MATHEMATICS and the NATURAL SCIENCES will be peculiarly thorough.